THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1809. No. 1198.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the *SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT* at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for Coroner of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county; and

Three persons for Auditors for settling the Commissioners accounts.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 29th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *THOMAS REED & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present their accounts for settlement.

Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1809.

NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY.

SCOTT & ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and will keep on hand at their Manufactory on the bank of the Monongahela, above the Ship Yard,

Cotton yarn from 1 to 4 dozen cuts to the pound, black, blue, turkey red, &c.

Cord, jean, chambry, dice dimim, plaid vest patterns of different kinds.

Dyeing of every description will be executed on the shortest notice and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1809. 6t

N. B. Flour, whiskey, oats, and country linnen, will be taken in exchange for any of the above.

Stewart Jordan vs Jesse Craton } *Domestic Attachment in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania.*

WE, the undersigned, appointed Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Jesse Craton, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said Craton, to us the said Trustees; and also we do hereby desire all creditors of the said Craton to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands, that distribution may be made amongst them in proportion to their respective just demands.

ROBERT JOHNSON
THOMAS ALEXANDER,
EPHRAIM HERIOTT, } Trustees.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, August 29, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Conequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

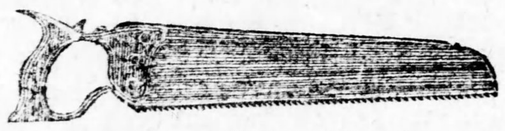
Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,



At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

[*From a late London publication.*]

VIENNA.

Vienna, the capital of the Austrian monarchy, is one of the noblest as well as one of the most ancient cities in Europe. Its population is supposed to amount to 260,000 persons; and by an enumeration made in 1796, the number of houses in the city was found to be 21,379, and in the suburbs 6,499, making together 27,889. Sincerity, gaiety, and good humour, mingled with a certain degree of narrow prejudice and rudeness appear to be the characteristics of the inhabitants of Vienna. The love of pleasure and the enjoyments of sense seems to be greater among the middle and lower classes, than in any other place; and they are equally distinguished for their attachment to the regining family, and their ready submission to the measures of government. The females of the middling ranks are represented as much more agreeable in company than men; their manners are more easy, and their address more engaging. In society they have more of what is called conversation than their husbands and brothers. They are lively, agreeable, unaffected, and entertaining. Besides French, which is spoken by almost all women of education, many understand English, and some speak it with great accuracy. Among the men it is likewise cultivated; and some families of rank possess considerable libraries of English books. Music is likewise much cultivated by both sexes; and there are female performers, both vocal and instrumental, who, if they were of the profession, would be placed in the highest rank.

The luxury of Vienna is very great, when compared with that of some other European capitals. It is not indeed equal to the luxury of London, but far exceeds that of Rome, Naples, Berlin, Copenhagen, or Stockholm. It is a distinction, indeed, peculiarly honorable to this city, that with all its wealth, luxury, and magnificence, the eye is not disgusted with any of those scenes of poverty and human misery, which are daily displayed in so many odious forms in the streets of London and Paris, and still more at Rome, Genoa, and Naples. At Vienna the luxury of the great, the opulence of the second class, and the easy circumstances of the middling ranks, enable the lowest orders to obtain a tolerable subsistance.

One of the greatest articles of luxury at Vienna is undoubtedly that of the table, and in this particular the inhabitants go to a great expence. The usual hour of dinner in the great houses is about half past three, or a quarter of an hour later; the company do not sit long at dinner but generally rise before five.—The wine is not placed on the table during dinner; and even in the first houses very few foreign wines are to be met with, those commonly used being the product of Austria or Hungary.

The public amusements of Vienna differ little from those of other great capitals. There are two magnificent threatres for the performance of pieces in the German language, an Italian opera, and several small threatres in the suburbs for the representation of such entertainments as are usually given at Sadler's Wells and the circus. With those kinds of resort, which serves as places of relaxation or debauch to the inferior ranks of society, where music, dancing, feasting, and women of the town are to be had at a cheap rate, Vienna and its suburbs abound. These, the public spectacles, the pleasures of the table and what the French call *la physique de l'amour*, form the chief sources of the happiness of the opulent part of the inhabitants of this metropolis, indeed as they do of the inhabitants of all other great towns where opulence abounds.—But there exits at Vienna a public amusement, which certainly does not shew refinement of manners, which probably ought not to be permitted any where, and which happily in our capital we are unacquainted with. This is the *Hetze*, or *Combat of Animals*. It is not the vulgar alone who attend this barbarous amusement, but ladies and gentlemen, who generally make parties for this exhibition on a Sunday evening, as a sort of relaxation after the religious duties of the day.

In the time of the empress Maria Theresa, the court of Vienna was one of the most magnificent in Europe, but of late years it has lost much of that splended formality, which under that princess was deemed so essential a part of the imperial state. Joseph II. was from nature averse to the pomp and ceremonials of a court, and the disastrous war in which his successors have been involved, have called their attention to other objects than court pageants and gala days. The present emperor, Francis II. has been described by recent travellers as a prince so condescending and unassuming in his manners, and unostentatious in his appearance, that he frequently walks the streets of Vienna so plainly dressed as scarcely to be distinguished from an ordinary citizen, and without any other attendant that a single page. This engaging confidence in the loyalty and affection of his subjects has rendered him justly popular at Vienna, and we have not heard that the calamitous issue of the late war, which put the capital for a time in the hands of the enemy, has at all weakened the attachment of his subjects.

Among the places of public resort and recreation at, or in the neighbourhood of Vienna, the imperial gardens of Schonbrun deserve particularly to be mentioned. These are open to the public of Vienna in a similar way to Ken-

sington or Kew, Gardens in England, with this difference, however, we believe, that Schonbrun gardens are open all the year, whilst Kensington and Kew, it is well known, open and shut at stated seasons. The hot-houses in the gardens of Schonbrun are the finest in Europe. One range is ninety yards long, and thirty feet high within; another range is nearly as high, and above a hundred yards long. The rarest palms and shrubs peculiar to the tropical climates grow here in all their native pride and luxuriancy; and the public are admitted, with a magnificence worthy of the imperial dignity, freely to contemplate the beauties of these exotic productions. To complete the illusion of the scene, a number of rare birds are to be seen, flying about as in full liberty, or perched on the very trees which afforded them shelter or food in their native country.

The police of Vienna is extremely severe and exact, and under Joseph II. it was supposed to have attained a degree of perfection scarcely inferior to that of the old government of France, when under guidance of the celebrated Sartine. Colquhoun, in the treatise on the police of the *Metropolis*, (a book, by the by, which we can never mention, without stating it as our opinion, that we regard it as apocryphal authority,) relates an anecdote to shew, that vigorous as the police of Vienna was, it was not quite so perfectly organized as the emperor Joseph had flattered himself. We are compelled to relate the story from memory, but our readers may confidently rely on the leading facts.—A notorious criminal being closely pursued by the police of Vienna, made his escape from the Austrian states, and took refuge in Paris. After some time, his retreat was discovered, and the emperor commanded his minister to make representations to the French court, that the culprit should be delivered up, and his representations at the same time were accompanied with a minute description of his person. This affair was referred to M. de Sartine, then the lieutenant of the police, who soon after informed the imperial minister that such a person had been in Paris, but that he had quitted that city some days before. This answer being reported by the imperial ambassador to his minister, the emperor commanded him again to apply to *M.* de Sartine, and insisted, from the information he had received from his own police, that the criminal could be no where concealed but at Paris. The minister of the police made further inquiries into the affair, and calling a few days after on the imperial ambassador, said, "Do me the honour, to inform the emperor, your master, that the person he is in search of has been departed from Paris some time, and that at this moment he is lodged in a back apartment in No. —, in such a street, in his own capital of Vienna." This information was conveyed to Vienna, and search being made, greatly to the emperor's surprise, and perhaps something to his chagrin, that the French minister's intelligence should have proved so much superior to his own, even in his capital, the man was found concealed in the place of retreat which *M.* de Sartine had so accurately described.

But notwithstanding this oversight, or want of keenness, in the police of Vienna, in one instance, it is generally admitted that the police of that city is under as admirable regulations as any in Europe. The consequence is that fewer crimes of an atrocious dye are committed in Vienna, than perhaps any other European capital which contains so numerous a population; and fires, which produce such lamentable ravages elsewhere, at Vienna very rarely extend their direful effects beyond the premises in which they break out. This last is a far more essential branch of the police than our magistrates seem to have considered it. The emperor Joseph introduced many excellent regulations to prevent the mischief of fire, and that they might be properly carried into execution, he constantly attended himself in person on such occasions. An anecdote is related of this prince, at one of these times, which it would be great injustice to his memory to pass unnoticed: A fire broke out in one of the narrowest and most confined quarters of Vienna, and the emperor as usual, hastened to the relief of the sufferers. When he arrived at the spot, he was informed that the house next to that on fire, belonged to a person who dealt largely in smuggled gun-powder, and that at that time there was a large quantity of that dangerous combustible in it. His attendants represented to him the danger of continuing in such a situation, and pressed him strongly to withdraw, but the emperor, disregarding his personal safety, continued resolutely at his post, and had the satisfaction to see the gun-powder safely removed. It amounted in weight to five tons, and, had it exploded, must have reduced half the city of Vienna to ruins. The present emperor, it is said, keeps a horse constantly saddled in his stables to be ready on such occasions, and shews himself equally as intrepid as his illustrious predecessor.

It has long been a vulgar prejudice to consider the Germans as a dull and stupid race, proud, and ambitious of family honors, and addicted beyond all bounds of moderation to the vice of inebriety. In some of the smaller states of Germany, the petty bishoprics, and others, this censure perhaps was just, but it by no means applies to the capital of the Austrian monarchy. The people of Vienna, taking them at large, are hospitable, polite and well bred, and there is scarcely a great city in Europe, if we except Dublin, which beyond all others is famed for its generous hospitality and noble cheer, where a stranger will meet with a more agreeable reception than at Vienna.

The churches are magnificent buildings, and ornamented in the inside with great sumptuousness. In the reign of Maria Theresa, devotion being in fashion at court, churches became places of fashionable resort. Here the lover made assignations with his mistress, and all the intrigues which in other places are carried on at balls, concerts, or play-houses, were managed quite as effectually at Vienna in the churches. But since the death of Maria Theresa, and the innovations made in ecclesiastical affairs by the emperor Joseph, who is thought to have been tainted with the principles of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and the King of Prussia, the influence of religion, or at least, the respect shewn to its external forms, has been gradually diminishing. Yet the police is extremely rigorous to prevent the introduction of any improper books into the Austrian states. No bookseller dare expose any new work for sale, without having first submitted it to the tribunal which takes cognizance of such matters, and received their permission; and an *index expurgatorious* is published at stated periods, at Vienna, condemning such books in foreign languages as well as the German, the police may judge improper for perusal. There are, however, contraband dealers in books at Vienna, as there are contraband dealers in lace, *&c.* in London, and the smugging in both cases, we believe, bears a pretty near relation to each other.

One particular more requires to be noticed; that is, the singular humanity of the imperial code of laws. Nothing can be more shocking to a reflecting mind, than the barbarity of our criminal code, and the vast number of public executions which yearly disgrace the capital of England. In Vienna no spectacle is more rare than that of a public execution. The emperor Joseph, who reformed the criminal code of his dominions, abolished the punishment of death in all instances, except treason of the highest class, and murder of the highest class. All other crimes were to be punished by imprisonment, hard labor, whipping, *&c.* according to their several degrees of atrocity. M. Kuttner, a foreign traveller, who visited Vienna in 1804 says, that not a single criminal had suffered capitally in that city since the accession of Francis II. How much wiser is this policy, to say nothing of its humanity, of taking salutary means to reform the lives of the vicious, and make them good and useful members of society, than the sanguinary system upon which we proceed, of hanging men by the dozens. In Judge Blackstone's time, there were upon our statute books one hundred and sixty-three crimes, of one of which if a man was convicted he was liable to suffer the punishment of death; and since his time, scarce a session has elapsed without adding to the list of our capital offences, so that we may safely venture to estimate them at two hundred. Contrast this with the Austrian code, and see if we have not reason to blush for ourselves as a civilized nation?

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1809.

Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, arrived.

GEORGETOWN, *(Dist. Col.)* Sept. 2.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of Mr. Jackson,

By the kind attention of Mr. O'Conner, editor of the Norfolk Herald, we have been favored this morning, with that paper of Wednesday last, containing the following paragraphs:—

"Yesterday, arrived in Hampton Roads the British frigate L'Africaine, Capt. Pagett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, his Lady and three Children.

"By this arrival, we have London papers to the 13th of July, six days later than those received at Halifax."

It is said that receipts in the land-office for monies due on unpatented lands, the last eight or ten days amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. *Lan. Jour.*

PHILADELPHIA *September* 2.

Recent accounts from the North of Europe appear to be favorable to American commerce. A letter from Mr. Williams in London, dated 6th July, says—

"This moment I get advice from *Mr.* Joseph Pitcairn, dated 13th June, of which I give you the substance. Three vessels had arrived with coffee and some sugar, at Tonningen, and were freely admitted by the Danish government; which gave the most positive assurances that they would continue to protect and receive them.—*Mr.* P. recommends the Danish port of Keil for those who are bound to Russia; the distance from it to Hamburg is small, with regular waggons, and the harbor good.—He adds, that there is no law of Denmark against vessels which have been boarded, or touched at England, though it would be so much the better if neither happened; but the ship's papers must clearly show that the whole cargo was shipped in the United States.

"*Mr.* Pitcairn has written to several captains and supercargoes at Gottenburg, recommending the port of Kiel, from its vicinity to Hamburg, where Teas, Nankeens and Sugars will produce higher prices than farther up the Baltic."

We understand that accounts are also favorable from the South.—That cargoes are sold at Sardinia, and from thence find a channel to the continent, at a good price.

A bill for *one hundred thousand pounds* sterling, drawn in favor of JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S government is said, in a late London paper, to have been presented to a great mercantile house in the city, holding large sums belonging to the *legitimate* government of Spain. It was transmitted by one of the first houses in Holland. Payment was refused.

Mr. Addison gives the following humourous account of a *club of Duellists*, erected in the reign of King Charles the Second, into which none was to be admitted that had not fought his man.

"The president of it was said to have killed half a dozen in single combat; and as for the other members, they took their seats according to the number of their slain. There was likewise a side table for such as had only drawn blood, and shewn a laudable ambition of taking the first opportunity to qualify themselves for the first table. This club consisting *only of men of honour*, did not continue long, most of the members of it being put to the sword, or *hanged*, a little after its institution."

NORTHUMBERLAND, *(Penn.) Aug.* 22.

It may be worth while to publish the following determination of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, made on Friday, December 30, 1808, in the case of applications by insolvent debtors (Bahn's case, Binney's reports, p. 462.)

By the Court. There must be a statement in writing of the debtors *losses* and of the means whereby he became insolvent. A matter so essentially connected with the discharge of an insolvent, is not to rest upon verbal explanation, of which no trace remains upon record.—The court *owe it to the public* to prevent this statement from falling into disuse, or becoming a nominal ceremony. It must be understood hereafter that such a statement in writing is ESSENTIAL.

It may also be worth while to inform all majistrates and others concerned in taking of acknowledgements of conveyances made with the consent of *married women*, that the following circumstances ought to appear on the face of the magistrates certificate, to wit:

1st. That the wife was of full age.

2dly. Examined separately, and apart from her husband, by the magistrate.

3dly. That the contents of the deed were fully made known to her.

4thly. That she declared before the magistrate that she voluntarily and of her own free will and accord, did sign, seal, and as her act and deed deliver the said deed or conveyance without any occasion or compulsion by her husband. (Lee of Watson vs. Bailey, Binney's Rep. 472

*** Printers will do well to circulate this information, that all persons meaning to take the benefit of the insolvent act, may be aware that they must give a full account on oath, how the deficiency of assets has arisen, and what losses or by what means they became insolvent. If they do not come prepared with such a statement, and prepared also to support it, they will be remanded to jail.

GUSTAVUS VASA.—The following very interesting anecdote respecting this great monarch, and truely patriotic hero, is related by Mr. Ker Porter, who has added to his high reputation as an artist by a considerable display of literary merit in a very intelligent and amusing work, which does honour to his talents and character. The author, who with laudable enthusiasm visited the spot in Dalecarlia, where the great monarch sought refuge from the Danish usurper, obtained the subjoined narrative, and tradition is so exact, and derived from such respectable sources, as to admit of no doubt of its authenticity. After describing the place in general, he says.

"On the little hill just mentioned, stood a very ancient habitation; of so simple an architecture, that you would have taken it for a hind's cottage, instead of a place that, in times of old, had been the abode of nobility. It consisted of a long barn like structure, formed of fir, covered in a strange fashion with scales, and odd ornamental twistings in the carved wood. But the spot was hallowed by the virtues of its heroic mistress, who saved, by her presence of mind, the life of the future deliverer of her country. The following are the circumstances alluded to; the most of them were communicated to me under the very roof.

"Gustavus, having, by an evil accident, been discovered in the mines, and after having been narrowly betrayed by a Swedish nobleman, bent his course towards this house, then inhabited by a gentleman of the name of Pearson, or Peterson, whom he had known in the armies of the late administrator. Here, he hoped, from the obligations he had formerly laid on the officer, that he should at least find a safe retreat. Pearson received him with every mark of friendship, nay, treated him with that respect and submission which noble minds are proud to pay to the truly great, when robbed of their external honours. He seemed more afflicted by the misfortunes of Gustavus, than that prince was for himself; and exclaimed with such vehemence against the Danes, that, instead of awaiting a proposal to take up arms, he offered, unasked, to try the spirits of the mountaineers; and declared that himself and his vassals would be first to set the example, and turn out under the command of his beloved general.

"Gustavus was rejoiced to find that he had at last found a man who was not afraid to draw his sword in the defence of his country; and endeavoured by the most expressive arguments, and the prospect of suitable recompense for the personal risks he ran to confirm in so generous a resolution. Pearson answered with repeated assurances of fidelity; he named the gentlemen and peasants, whom he hoped to engage in the enterprize. Gustavus relied on his word, and promising not to name himself to any one while absent, some days afterwards, saw him leave the house to put his design into execution.

"It was indeed a design and a black one. Under the specious cloak of a zealous affection for Gustavus, the traitor was contriving his ruin. The hope of making his court to the Danish tyrant, and the expectation of a large reward, made this son of Judas resolve to sacrifice his honour to his ambition, and for the sake of a few ducats, violate the most sacred laws of hospitality, by betraying his guest. In pursuance of that base resolution, he went strait to one of Christiern's officers commanding in the province, and informed him that Gustavus was his prisoner. After committing this treachery he had not courage to face his victim, and telling the Dane how to surprize the prince, who he said believed himself to be under the protection of a friend, (shame to manhood, to dare to confess that he would betray such a confidence!)—he proposed taking a wider circuit home, while they apparently unknown to him rifled it of its treasure. 'It will be an easy matter,' said he, 'for not even my wife knows that it is Gustavus.'

"Accordingly the officer, at the head of a party of well armed soldiers, marched directly to the lake. The men invested the house, while the leader, abruptly entering, found Pearson's wife according to the fashion of those days, employed in culinary preparations. At some distance from her sat a young man in a rustic garb, lopping off the knots from a broken branch of a tree. The officer went up to her and told her he came in king Christiern's name to demand the rebel Gustavus, who he knew was concealed under her roof. The dauntless woman never changed color; She immediately guessed the man, whom her husband had introduced as a miner's son, to be the Swedish hero. The door was blocked up with soldiers—In an instant she replied, without once glancing at Gustavus, who sat motionless with surprise, 'If you mean the melancholly gentleman my husband has had here these few days, he has just walked out into the wood on the other side of the hill. Some of those soldiers may readily seize him, as he has no arms with him.

"The officer did not suspect the easy simplicity of her manner; and ordered part of the men to go in quest of him. At that moment, suddenly turning her eyes on Gustavus, she flew upon him, and catched the stick out of his hand exclaimed in an angry voice, 'unmannerly wretch! What sit before your betters? Dont you see the king's officers in the room? Get out of my sight, or some of them shall give you a drubbing!'—As she spoke she struck him a blow on the back with all her strength; and opening a side door, 'there, get into the scullery,' cried she, 'it is the fittest place for such company!' and giving him another knock, she flung the stick after him, and shut the door.—'Sure,' added she, in a great heat, 'never woman was plagued with such a lout of a slave.'

"The officer begged she would not disturb herself on his account; but she affected great reverence for the king, and respect for his representatives, prayed him to enter her parlor while she brought some refreshment. The Dane civilly complied; perhaps glad enough to get from the side of a shrew, and she immediately hastened to Gustavus whom she had bolted in, and by means of a back passage, conducted him in a moment to a certain little apartment, which projected from the side of the house close to the bank of the lake where the fisher's boats lay, she lowered him down the convenient apperture in the seat, and giving him a direction to an honest curate across the lake, committed him to Providence."

[We have, some time since, published both the Austrian and French accounts of the operation of their respective armies on the memorable 22d of May last. The following article gives some other particulars not before published, and states the actual loss of the Austrians,

From the London Courier, of July 6.

The Austrian account of the battles of the 21st and 22d of May has now been published, and occupies 25 pages in quarto. The strength of the Austrian army in this battle is given in this account at 103 battalions, and 148 squadrons, or 75,000 men. The Austrian artillery amounted to 236 pieces. The archduke Charles took his position at the head of the second column. The relation then proceeds to detail the great strength of the villages of Aspern, and Elsingen, and the obstinacy with which the contest was carried on to obtain possession of the former, which was of the greatest importance. The contest was carried on in every street, in every house, and in every barn. Waggons, ploughs and harrows, were to be removed out of the way under an incessant fire, in order to enable us to close with the enemy. It was necessary to dislodge the enemy from the church steeples, the high trees, and the ground floors and cellars, before we could call ourselves masters of the place, and then this was of short duration. Scarcely had we got possession of one street, of one house, when the enemy stormed another, and forced us to abandon the former. In this manner the murderous fight continued several hours, on the 21st; the German battalions were supported by the Hungarians, and by the Vienna Volunteers. On the 22d of May more than 400 cannon were in play on both sides and the oldest soldiers never recollected such a fire. Above all, the Austrian generals were at the head of their troops. The Archduke Charles himself seized the colours of the battalion Von Zach, which began to give way.—Most of those around him were wounded; his Adjutant general, Count Colloredo, had his head grazed by a ball, which at first appeared dangerous, but the pressure of the hand of his humane Commander restored him to feeling.

The Austrian army lament the death of 87 superior officers, and 4199 subalterns and privates, Field Marshals the Prince de Rohen, Dedotick, Weber, and Fruel, with several generals. Six hundred and sixty-three officers, and 15,651 privates were wounded, of whom Field Marshal Weber, 8 officers, and 820 privates, were made prisoners by the enemy.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I take the liberty of offering myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Should you think proper to elect me, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, and the duties faithfully and diligently performed, without favour or affection towards any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1809.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS*

BOOKSELLER,

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm. P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books

---

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners Office, until the 22d inst. for Repairing the Bridge over the mouth of Sawmill Run.

JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
THOMAS BAIRD,
} *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8th, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th of this instant, the following described property, viz—

Part of lot No. 278, in Pittsburgh, bounding and extending on Second street 60 feet, and extending back 80 feet the same breadth by lot No. 277 and lot No. 279; on it are erected one frame house and kitchen, and one frame stable; and also, one other part of lot No. 278, in Pittsburgh, 20 feet on Third street, and extending towards Second street 80 feet, on it is erected one two story brick house in an unfinished state. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Bollinger.

Also, an undivided half part of 271 acres of land, in Pitt township, which he is seized of as a tenant in common with Samuel Johnston, on which are erected one log house, one cabin, two cabin still-houses, and log barn, 100 acres cleared, 9 acres of meadow; bounded by the Allegheny river, lands of George Sutton, the heirs of Hugh Quigley and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Johnston.

Also, part of lot No. 403, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows; beginning on Fifth street 28 feet from the corner of lot No. 402, running east 29 feet, thence running parallel with Second street 240 feet to Virgin alley, thence west by Virgin alley 29 feet, thence south 240 feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected one two story brick house and one double frame house, subject to the payment of seventy-five dollars Annually forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott.

Also, seventy-five acres of land in St. Clair township, bounded on the south by lands the property of the heirs of James Wilson, on the east by Thomas Carney, on the north by John Wilson, there are about 40 acres cleared, one cabin and one cabin stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Spencer.

Also, part of lot No. 314, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Third street 22 feet, and extending back to William Arthurs line 84 feet and an half, bounded on the east by Joseph M'Masters, and on the west by David Pratt, on which is erected one small frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Barclay.

Also, a portion of out-lot No. 8, in Pitt township, bounded by one other portion of lot No. 8, the property of Thomas Baird, John Gorman and Nathaniel Richardson, by the Monongahela river, and by a street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Matlack.

Also, four hundred acres of land, situate in Deer township, bounded by lands of Alexander M'Donald, John M'Causland, John Grubb, and others, about 60 acres cleared, on which are erected two cabins and two cabin stables. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. David Marchand, sen. deceased, late of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, are requested to call on David Marchand, jun. (who lives on the place late the residence of the deceased) on or before the first day of November next, to settle and pay off their respective balances. Those who have demands against said estate are also requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, to the same.

Daniel Marchand,
David Marchand,
John Kuhns,
} Executors.

September 7, 1809.

Just received at

ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,

An handsome assortment of

Family, School & Pocket Bibles.

Just Bound

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books, Memorandum Books, &c.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that in conformity to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1809, and entitled "An act directing in what manner certain lands, granted by congress for the benefit of schools in the Virginia Military Tract, shall be surveyed and disposed of;" there will be offered for sale in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, on the 20th day of October next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole thereof is offered for sale—all the land granted by congress for the benefit of schools as aforesaid, by their act passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation in lieu of those heretofore appropriated."

The terms of sale as expressed in the law, directing the sales thereof, are, That no part thereof shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre, together with a proportion of the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale, and shall be paid for as follows, viz. To the treasurer, at the time of making the purchase, such sum as may be found chargeable on each quarter section, for the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale; and on the remaining sum, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall pay yearly, and every year forever, at the rate of six per centum, per annum; and the first payment shall not be required to be made until the first *Monday* in the second February, after the purchase is made, and from thenceforth, forever, the payments shall become due and payable on the 1st Monday of February, yearly.

Such of the quarter sections as may not be sold at the public sale, when offered as aforesaid, shall be exposed at private sale, at two dollars per acre, with the addition of the contingent expence aforesaid, payable in the same manner, and at the same yearly period herein before mentioned.

For all purchases made of this land, the Register will execute a deed or deeds of lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, conditioned that the person or persons so purchasing, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply with the requisitions of the law authorising the sale thereof.

WINN WINSHIP, Jun.
Register.

Chillicothe, Sept. 1, 1809. 6t.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE

STATE SENATE.

NOT the lucre of gain, nor the ambition of popularity, induces me to volunteer my services to my fellow citizens of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, to represent them in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Often have I seen at my trade, a journeyman a much better workman than the master of the shop; therefore, fellow citizens, should you repose your confidence in a humble mechanic for once, I offer to serve the first year for my boarding and my travelling expences alone taxed to the counties. Should my display of talents not fully merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, I am willing to ground my arms to my superior, *Francis M'Clure*, Esq. to take my seat the last two years: was there a law to this purport we would not have so many candidates for the Legislature.

I am the publick's humble servant,

EDWARD PATCHELL.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1809.

Regimental Orders.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania *Militia* will meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon of the last *Monday* of the present month on the Commons south-east of the Town; each Officer in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained and exercised, in Companies, on the first *Monday* of next month, at such hour and place as the Commanding Officers of Companies may order.

The Regiment will be trained and exercised, in Battallion, as follows: the First Battallion will meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third *Monday* of next month on the Commons south-east of the Town; and the Second Battallion on Tuesday, the day following, at the same hour and place.

As a Court to hear Appeals Captains Osborne, Robinson and Peters will preside in the First Battallion, and will meet at the Turk's Head in Wood Street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th of next month; and Captains James Irwin and John Irwin, and Lieut. M'Gunnegle will preside in the Second Battallion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Hubley in Union Street, on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Lieut. Col.
141st Regt. P. M.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Cohhed Rye*, *Corn* and *Oats*.

Sixty cents cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered in a short time.—Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs. and Oats at 17 cents per bushel.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to his friends for the encouragement they have given him as an instructor of youth; and sincerely hopes, that by unremitting attention to the morals and literary improvement of his pupils, he will merit a continuance of their favors and a considerable share of public patronage.

He still occupies that large and commodious apartment, in the second story of Mrs. Irwin's house, corner of Market street and the Diamond, which is furnished in the best manner for the reception of scholars.

Sensible of the responsibility attached to his situation, and impressed with an ardent desire of facilitating the improvements of youth placed under his tuition, he has engaged an assistant, Mr. Ebenezer Atwater, a young gentleman from the state of New York, of a good moral character, and who possesses the requisite talents of an instructor, to the subscriber's entire satisfaction.

He begs leave, most respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that his NIGHT SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of October next. Hours of attendance from six till nine.

SAMUEL KINGSTON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6. 3t

John Harvey, *Fuller.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling Business*, at his old established mill, well known as Cavett's mill, on Brush creek. He flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and the number of hands he has at work, he will be able to please those who entrust him with their cloth. To accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. Hoge, in Greensburg, and at Mr. John Irwin's, in Pittsburgh, and return it to said place as soon as finished.

Wheat at 4*s* 9*d*, Rye at 3*s*, Corn at 3*s*, Oats at 25 cents, Linen 3*s*, tow cloth 25 cents, and Tallow at 1*s*, will be taken as cash at the above prices.

Sept. 7th, 1809. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per Dozen.

N. B. At the same place may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the Groce, Dozen or single Box.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cuttery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Dr ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Dr ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr Robertsons

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC WOOD SYRUP,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertsons

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children, they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Dr ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerrel cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasioned by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev dr Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore.—Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street; Dr. Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria—James Kennedy.
Norfolk—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville, Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *JOHN MATLACK* deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having demands against the same will foward them to

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 1*y*.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Tanners Oil, of the first quality by the Barrel.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward

DESERTED from this Garrison on the night of the 22d inst.

AQUILA GREEN,

a private Soldier, aged 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark eyes brown hair, fair complexion, good countenance, and born in the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, a labourer by profession, has been in habit of boating on the Ohio river; had on when he deserted, a blue round-about, and blue nankeen pantaloons; he is fond of spirits, and stutters considerably when intoxicated; it is probable that he has made for Virginia; he took with him Seven Dollars belonging to the undersigned, and a Watch lent him by a private. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid to any person delivering the said deserter to me at this post, or to any other Officer of the United States Army.

FRANCIS W. SMALL, *Lieut.*
2d *Regt. Infantry, Commanding.*

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, August 23, 1809.

Left the service of the subscriber an apprentice to the carpenter trade, named DAVID DUNFIELD, he is between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high stout made; had on tow trowsers, tow shirt, and nankeen coat. I will give Six Cents reward to any person who will take the trouble of delivering him to me, but no charges; and I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as any that may do so, will be prosecuted for the same.

DAVID WILSON.

Pittsburgh, August 29 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.